

# Essex County



ESSEX

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# Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13

Dodd Road

West Caldwell Borough

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 901      **LOT:** 20

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Municipal Well Field  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.3 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Recreational

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Potable Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

## STATUS

Confirmed

Treating

## FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$265,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was removed from service in 1991 after sampling revealed that it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Sampling conducted on the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. The source of the contamination is unknown.

In 1997, Well 13 was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed that the well was necessary for the Borough to maintain adequate water supply. NJDEP subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective remedy. Essex Fells Borough completed construction of the air stripper in early 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

# Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations

Glen Ridge Borough

Essex County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Residential Properties  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

## CONTAMINANTS

## STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating/Removing

Air

Radon Progeny

Venting

## FUNDING SOURCES

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$100,400,000

Spill Fund

\$2,004,000

General State Fund

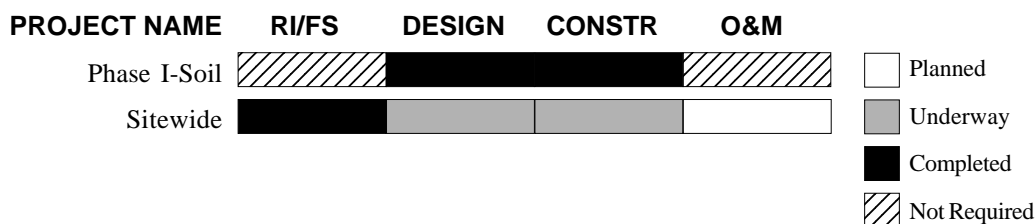
\$8,779,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses approximately 300 suburban residential properties in Glen Ridge Borough that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Radioactive soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was also detected at properties in nearby Montclair and West Orange townships that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Glen Ridge Radium sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties, followed by restoration of the properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their locations in the Borough. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it conducted remedial actions at these properties. Remedial and restoration activities at Barrows Field recreational park were completed and the park reopened in 1999. Remediation of the approximately 300 residential properties was completed in 2000. USEPA began remedial actions to remove radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 1999 and this work is scheduled to be completed in 2001.

Since 1997, USEPA has also completed an investigation of more than 40 properties in neighboring Bloomfield Township where radiological contamination was found along former stream channels. The investigation revealed that 17 of these properties required soil removal. The soil cleanup work began in 2000 and is still underway, along with investigations at 80 additional properties where radiological contamination is suspected. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water.



# John L. Armitage and Company

245 Thomas Street

Newark City

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 1162    **LOT:** 1.02, 23

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Paint Manufacturer  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.2 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

## STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

## FUNDING SOURCES

No Public Funds Authorized To Date

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing facility that used underground tanks to store chemicals. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the underlying aquifer with toluene, a volatile organic compound. The owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, in 1990 during a cleanup required under NJDEP's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA), but did not complete the site cleanup due to lack of funds. In 1994, contaminated ground water migrated from the property and caused toluene vapors to accumulate in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement in an emergency action to reduce the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the ground water was highly contaminated with toluene. NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former underground tank location in 1998 and completed construction of an air stripper to treat the contaminated ground water in 2000. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the air stripper are underway. The remediation of the site is being funded by a \$74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.

## PROJECT NAME

## RI/RAS

## DESIGN

## CONSTR

## O&M

Sitewide



- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Underway
- ☒ Completed
- ☐ Not Required

# Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue

Irvington Town

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 188      **LOT:** 6

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Leather Finishing  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.2 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Commercial/Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

## STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)  
Metals

Capped

## FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund  
Corporate Business Tax













## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$372,000  
\$222,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site from 1958 to 1986. Operations at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986, the Responsible Party began an investigation of the site pursuant to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA) but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, storage tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation initiated a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. Initial sampling indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals. In 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP concluded the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil was to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. Installation of the asphalt cap was completed in 1999. NJDEP is continuing to investigate the ground water at the site and expects to select a final remedy to address this media in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Building Demolition				
Asphalt Cap				
Ground Water				

 Planned  
 Underway  
 Completed  
 Not Required

# Livingston Township Water Department Well 11

Livingston Avenue

Livingston Township

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 6101     **LOTS:** 47 & 51

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Municipal Supply Well  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 45 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

Ground water

**CONTAMINANTS**

Tetrachloroethylene

**STATUS**

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Taken Out of Service

**FUNDING SOURCES**

Corporate Business Tax

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

\$979,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Livingston Township Well # 11 is one of 12 municipal supply wells in the Livingston Township Water Department. The well was taken out of service in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper on the supply well was the most cost-effective solution to address the contamination. Livingston Township will design and construct the air stripper using funds provided by NJDEP. Construction of the air stripper is scheduled to begin in 2001. NJDEP plans to perform an investigation to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required

# Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

**Matt Drive**

**Fairfield Township**

**Essex County**

**BLOCK:** 0601 **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Unknown Source  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 3 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

## STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply  
Provided

## FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$43,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Fairfield Township Health Department in 1994 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. Between 1994 and 1995, the Township extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a suspected source of the ground water contamination and plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify other possible sources.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required



# Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations

Montclair and West Orange Townships  
Essex County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Residential Properties  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential












MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/Removing
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$105,193,000
Spill Fund	\$4,103,000
General State Fund	\$18,360,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 461 suburban residential properties in two townships that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Process waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was detected at properties in nearby Glen Ridge Borough that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Montclair/West Orange sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it began remedial actions at these properties. In 1997, the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered 21 additional properties that require remediation. USEPA completed the remedial actions at these properties in 1999. Approximately 82,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off site during the remedial actions. USEPA began remedial actions to address the radium-contaminated soil underneath the streets in 1999, and this work is scheduled to be completed in 2001. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Phase I-Soil					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

# Research Organics Inorganics

507 Main Street

Belleville Township

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 38      **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Chemical Manufacturing  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.0 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds

## STATUS

Monitoring

Soil

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds  
Lead

Removed

Structures

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Decontaminated

## FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

General State Fund

Corporate Business Tax

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$3,518,000

\$158,000

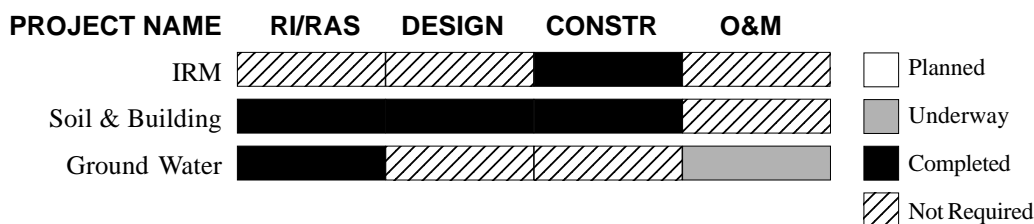
\$45,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Research Organics Inorganics operated as a manufacturer/supplier of specialty chemicals and a handler of surplus chemicals between 1972 and 1983. Hazardous conditions at the facility came to the attention of local officials in 1983, after the Belleville Fire Department responded to a fire in a dumpster. A subsequent inspection by NJDEP revealed that chemicals were being improperly stored and discharged at the site, which prompted Belleville Township and NJDEP to shut the facility down. Between 1983 and 1987, the Township and NJDEP removed over 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and chemicals and 230 pounds of radioactive material and fenced the site to prevent trespassing.

In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup alternatives. Based on the initial findings of the investigation, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1989 that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks and decontamination of the building. Approximately 700 tons of contaminated soil and 35 tons of PCB-contaminated materials were removed from the site during the remedial action, which was completed in 1992.

NJDEP completed the ground water portion of the RI/RAS in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site was contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination was confined to a very limited area and was not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time. Based on these findings, and the fact that ground water in the area is not used for potable water supply, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation as the final remedy to address the ground water contamination, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years. The Decision Document also required establishment of a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site. Two years of ground water monitoring showed that the levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished, but did not disappear as expected. NJDEP conducted additional sampling in 2000 that verified natural attenuation is continuing. The property was sold at public auction in October 2000 and the \$495,000 generated by the sale was used to compensate NJDEP and Belleville Township for part of the cleanup costs. As the property reverts to commercial use NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.



# Semonian Service Station Bloomfield

200 Darling Avenue Bloomfield Township

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 1459 **LOT:** 22

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gasoline Service Station  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.25 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

## MEDIA AFFECTED

## CONTAMINANTS

## STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Vented

## FUNDING SOURCES

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$152,000

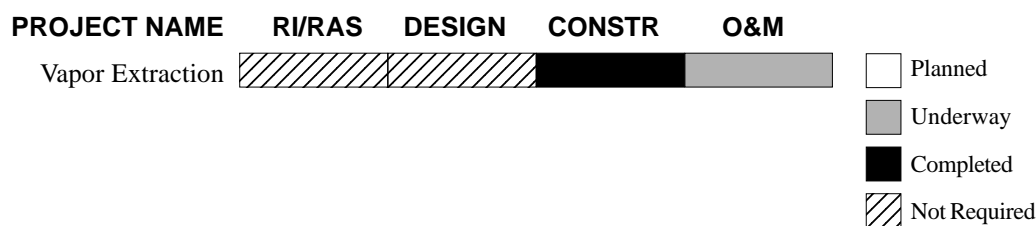
1986 Bond Fund

\$10,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, NJDEP determined that leaking underground storage tanks at this service station were contaminating the ground water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in the basement of a nearby residence. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to prevent vapors from entering the home and conducting soil and ground water sampling at the service station to delineate the contamination. In 1993, the service station owner removed the leaking tanks and some contaminated soil. Several nearby commercial property owners have installed ground water monitor wells on their properties in an effort to determine whether there are additional sources of contamination in the area.

In 1996, NJDEP shut down the SVE system at the residence due to the absence of gasoline vapors. NJDEP periodically monitored the air in the home for several years but ceased the air monitoring program in 1998 when contaminant vapors could no longer be detected. The SVE system will remain on site in case the vapor problem in the residence recurs. Remediation of the soil and ground water contamination at the service station was completed by the owner under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



# US Radium Corporation

High and Alden Streets

Orange City

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 22A (Main Plant); Various Locations

**LOT:** 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Radium Processing  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.0 Acre (Main Plant);  
Various Lot Sizes

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

## MEDIA AFFECTED

## CONTAMINANTS

## STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineated/Removing/  
Shielding

Air

Radon Progeny

Venting

## FUNDING SOURCES

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund

\$2,800,000

Superfund

\$39,100,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:





This site consists of the former U.S. Radium Corporation plant, which operated at the above location between 1915 and 1926, and numerous noncontiguous commercial and residential properties throughout the municipalities of Orange, West Orange, and South Orange. The U.S. Radium Corporation plant extracted and purified radium from ore, processing approximately one-half ton of ore daily. The radium-contaminated waste materials, or tailings, were disposed of at the plant property and used as fill at off-site locations that were later developed. The U.S. Radium property was subsequently subdivided into two parcels, one comprised of a commercial property with seven buildings and another containing three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980, high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working at the commercial site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. The perimeter of the main site is fenced to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with the contaminated materials.

In 1983, USEPA placed the U.S. Radium facility on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the radium contamination at the on-site and off-site properties. The investigation of the site was conducted under two Operable Units (OU): delineation of the contamination at the numerous off-site properties (OU1) and delineation of the contamination at the former U.S. Radium plant, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed in OU1 (OU2). In 1993 and 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 and OU2, respectively, that required excavation and off-site disposal of radium-contaminated soil and other materials from the U.S. Radium plant and the affected residential and commercial properties. USEPA installed radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding at 10 properties as an interim measure to reduce the radiation to acceptable levels prior to implementation of the final remedial actions.

The OU1 and OU2 cleanup actions are being implemented in five phases to facilitate the remedial process. USEPA completed the Remedial Actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (75 properties) in 1998, removing approximately 25,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated soil and other materials. The remedial action for Phase 3 (61 properties) was completed in 1999 and resulted in the removal of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated materials. The remedial action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, is underway. The original facility buildings were removed in 1999 as part of the remedial action. The Remedial Design for Phase 5 (30 properties) is ongoing. USEPA plans to begin an investigation of the ground water at the site in 2002.

# US Radium Corporation

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M		
Operable Unit 1						Planned
Operable Unit 2						Underway
						Completed
						Not Required

# V Ottilio and Sons

18-60 Blanchard Street

Newark City

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 5001    **LOT:** 10, 12, 16, 18, 80, 90

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Landfill  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 6.4 Acres









**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed
Surface Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Monitoring
Sediments	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	\$979,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$449,000
General State Fund	\$253,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$250,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of landfiling activities dating back to 1951. The most recent operator, V. Ottilio & Sons, conducted landfiling activities under a state permit between 1975 and 1979. Materials disposed of in the landfill consisted mainly of construction debris; however, illegal dumping is suspected to have occurred prior to and throughout the Ottilio operation. Oil has been observed in drainage ditches and ponds at the site and an unknown number of chemical drums were disposed of at the property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1995 that revealed the ground water, surface water, subsurface soil and sediments at the site were contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1996 that required installation of a landfill cap, a landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system, as well as excavation of contaminated drainage ditch sediments and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP is conducting the Remedial Design for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system and plans to begin construction of the remedial measures in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

# White Chemical Corporation

660 Frelinghuysen Avenue

Newark City

Essex County

**BLOCK:** 3782    **LOT:** 109

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Chemical Manufacturing  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 4.4 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

## CONTAMINANTS

## STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Cyanide

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

Delineating

Building Interiors

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  
Pesticides  
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)  
Lead  
Asbestos

Delineating

## FUNDING SOURCES

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

















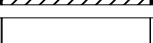

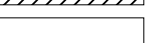

Superfund  
Spill Fund

\$14,900,000  
\$773,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds at this facility between 1983 and 1990. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, approximately two hundred tanks and vats, and two laboratories containing thousands of laboratory materials were stored at the facility while it was in operation. The drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. NJDEP issued a Spill Act Directive to White Chemical in 1990 that required the company to conduct remedial activities at the site but the company did not respond to the Directive. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure later that year to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. USEPA subsequently conducted an Emergency Removal Action to dispose of drums and other hazardous materials that remained at the site. USEPA added the former White Chemical facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1991.

In 1991, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of the remaining surface materials (tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other vessels). A group of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA. Approximately 7,800 drums of waste, 4,500 empty drums, the contents of 190 tanks and vessels and almost 15,000 laboratory containers were removed from the site during the three removal actions performed by NJDEP, USEPA and the PRPs between 1990 and 1993. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and building interiors and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the appropriate remedial actions to address these media, which will be specified in one or more RODs for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
EPA Emergency Removal					 Planned
DEP Drum Removal					 Underway
Surface Cleanup					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

